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1905
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[Soak on corn]
CATALOGUE
1905

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

LARGEST SEED CORN
GROWERS IN THE WORLD

1824 ~ 1905

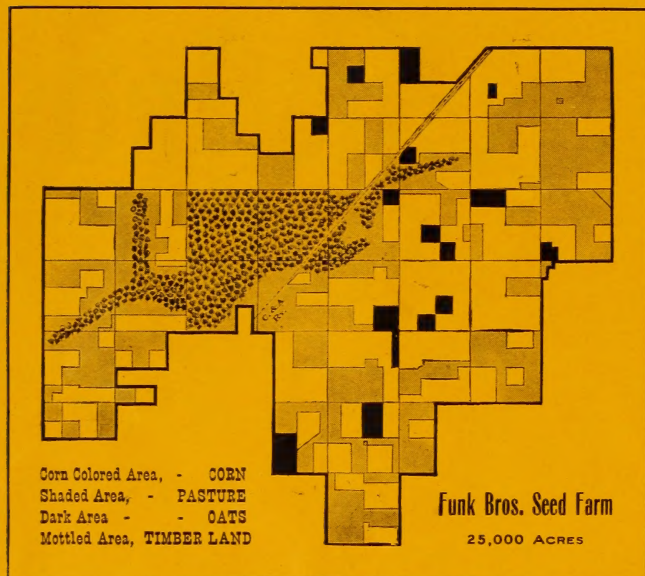
Eightyone years of Corn
Growing in Illinois

General Offices
403 North East St.
Bloomington Illinois.



Trade mark.

TO THE AMERICAN FARMER



In this year of Nineteen Hundred and Five, we come to you with a **NEW BOOK ON CORN**. In this book we tell how the seed you buy of us is bred, selected and stored.

The success that has come to us during the past year; the eagerness and enthusiasm shown by our patrons for Funk Bros. Farm Seeds; the interest taken in our efforts to give the American Farmer a greater yield per acre;—all these things go to prove that intelligent farmers everywhere recognize the value and importance of our idea that all seed should be bred and selected as carefully as the high-

est-priced Pure Bred Stock. We are the Pioneers in offering Pure Bred Seed Corn Ears with authentic records in bushel crates.

At the beginning of the new year we wish to say that we are ambitious to sell the **best** seed, not the **most** seed. Ours may never be the largest seed house in the world, but if a “**square deal**” and **conscientious effort** will help to that end, ours will be a seed house that will merit the confidence of the American Farmer.

The Funk Bros. system of Seed Production has made a success of the Funk Bros. Seed Company. Our plan of furnishing Pedigree Seed Corn on the ear has appealed so strongly to the Corn Growers that already it has the name of **FUNKS WAY**.

We will try to deserve your patronage during this next year.

January 1, 1905.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED

IF SEEDS ARE NOT SATISFACTORY.
YOU RUN NO RISK.

Previous to shipping, samples from each variety of corn, oats and other seeds, are carefully tested for germination, but we do not give any guarantee, either expressed or implied. We request that our customers, **upon receipt** of seed corn and other seeds, will immediately open the crates, sacks or packages, examine contents carefully and if not found **ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY**, repack and return the same to us in original packages at our expense and we will refund the money paid for the same.

PRICE-LIST FUNK BROS. SEED CO., 1905

Prices are F.O.B. Funk's Grove, Illinois, Chicago & Alton R. R.

Full remittance must accompany each order.

On every order our price per bushel for each variety is based upon the number of bushels ordered of that variety and not upon the total number of bushels, when there is more than one variety ordered.

For example: In an order for 10 bushels of Leaming (ear) and 10 bushels Boone Co. Special (ear), our price per bushel for each is \$2.75, and is not based upon the price per bushel for 20 bushels (\$2.50 per bushel) which is the total number of bushels in the order.

While we exercise the greatest care to have our seeds pure, true and reliable, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied. If the seeds are not fully satisfactory, they must be returned to us at once, at our expense, and the money will be refunded.

The shelled seed corn is raised in the same fields and from the same seed as the ear seed corn. The ear seed consists of the best 5% from each field. The shelled corn consists of the next best 5%.

These prices apply to the number of bushels ordered of one variety, and cannot be applied on the total number of bushels if several varieties are ordered.

SEED CORN.

Gold Standard Leaming,
Funk's Yellow Dent,

Silver King,
Boone Co. Special.

Funk's 90 Day,
Funk's Prairie Chief.

ON THE EAR			SHELLED		
1 peck.....	\$1.25,	crates free;	1 peck.....	\$.75,	bags free
½ bushel.....	2.00	"	½ bushel.....	1.25	"
1 to 5 bushels,	\$3.00 per bu., crates free.		.....	\$2.00 per bu., bags free	
6 to 15	"	2.75 " " " " " " " " " "	.....	1.85	" " " " " "
16 to 50	"	2.50 " " " " " " " " " "	.....	1.75	" " " " " "

On the Ear, weight, 70 lbs. net, per bushel.

Shelled, weight, 56 lbs. net, per bushel.

Special prices on larger quantities on application.

SEED OATS.

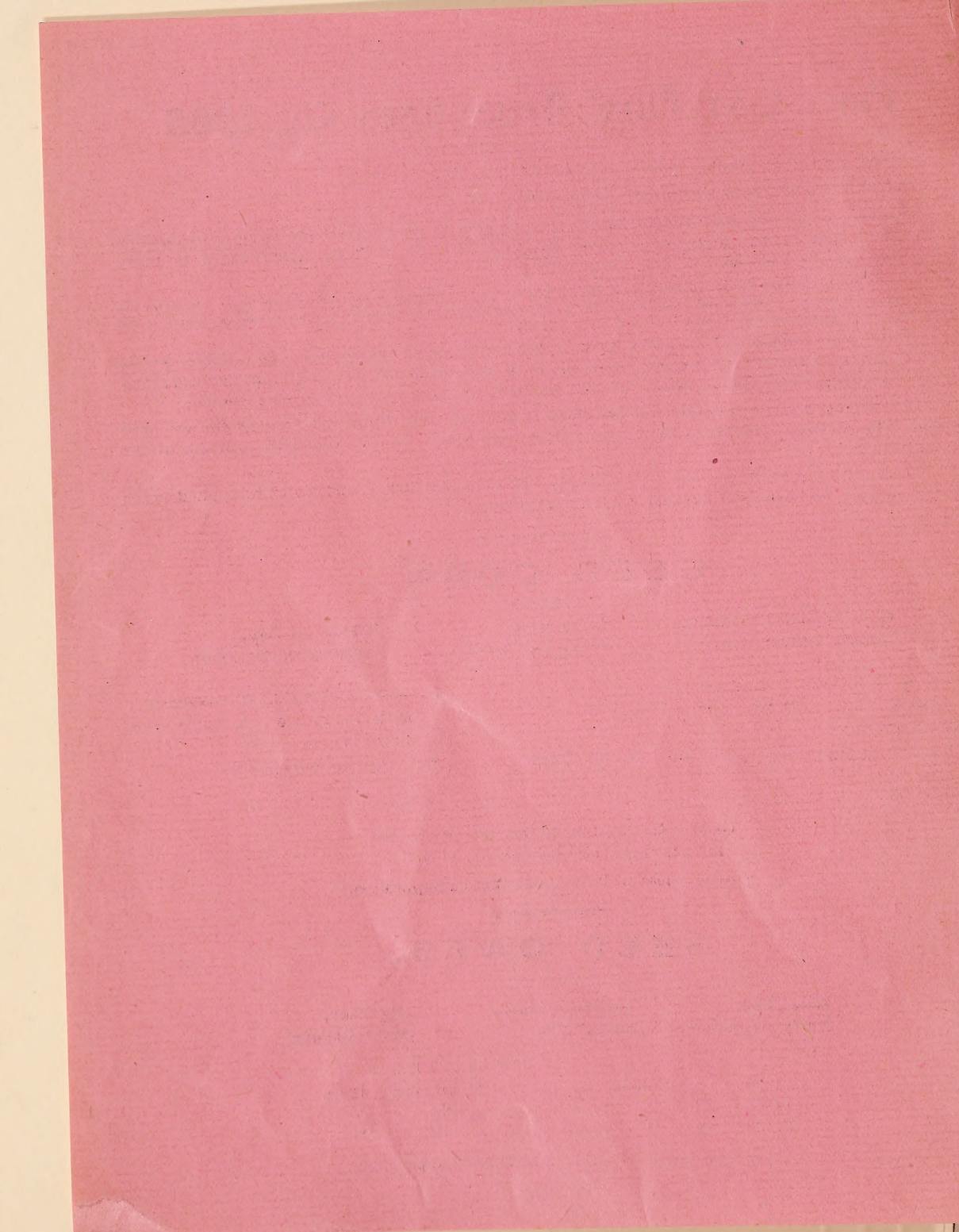
Gold Mine,
Early Champion,

Fourth of July,
Silver Mine,

Big Four,
Great Dakota.

		Per bu., 32 lbs.
1 to	10 bushels.....	\$.70, bags free.
11 to	20 " " " " " " " " " "	.65 " " " " " "
21 to	99 " " " " " " " " " "	.60 " " " " " "

Special prices on larger quantities on application.

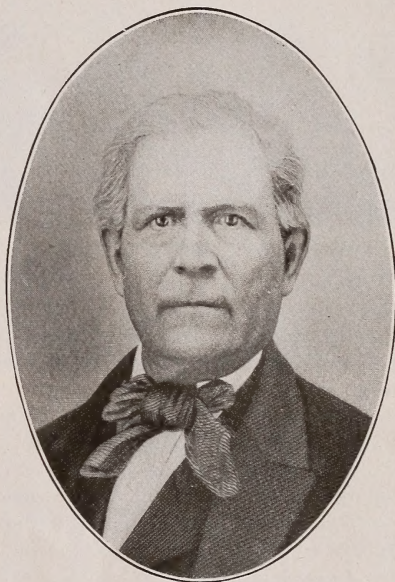




"AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING."



All things of human construction start from some definite step. While the progress of such affairs may be slowly evolved, the origin is some sharply defined act. So the vocation of the Funk family had its origin in 1824 when the patriarch of this family, Isaac Funk, Sr., came to Illinois to build his estate. During the pioneer days he acquired 25,000 acres of land in and surrounding the tract of timber now known as Funks Grove, in McLean County. That this selection of a location was correct has long since been proven by decades of successful agriculture on these acres, which for corn growing have no superior in America. Isaac Funk, Sr., became widely known as a successful cattle breeder and feeder, and at his death the eight sons continued this work; expanding and intensifying to suit the changes of time. The third generation of thirteen brothers and cousins are now the young men of the family. Their pursuits have been with live stock and grain. The pure bred live stock on their farms was, and remains, of the best.



ISAAC FUNK, SR.



THE CALL FOR IMPROVEMENT.



The grains, and especially corn, attracted their attention as needing development and improvement. Quite naturally the question of greater productiveness presented itself, when, year after year, the call for more grain was made. The simplest investigation resulted in the conclusion that only three ways could be adopted for increasing the yield of corn, which of course is their principal grain:—they could stimulate the fertility of the soil; they could apply improved methods of culture to the growing crop; and they could use seed which inherently was more productive. Much had been accomplished along the lines of fertilization and cultivation. Nothing comparatively had ever been accomplished towards increased productiveness of seed. Consequently the achievement of this latter was the proper goal.

Plant breeding had been followed in an experimental and scientific way at University points abroad and in this country. It was beginning to attract practical scientists and had been pursued with remarkable success by at least three famous breeders in the United States. The Funk Brothers determined to apply breeding principles for the improvement of corn and oats. The opportunity was most fortunate. With such a large acreage, facilities for isolating breeding plots and for growing pure seed in large quantities were unequalled.

THE METHODS EMPLOYED.



DETASSELING ALTERNATE ROWS

Investigation of any corn field will show ears of greatly varying size, all produced under identical conditions of soil, treatment and season. The principle governing these various sizes, is **heredity**. One plant produced a nubbin for the very good reason that this characteristic was transmitted to it from its predecessors. Another plant gave forth a large ear for the same reason. That the characteristic of **producing large ears is present** in the many inherited tendencies of corn, is a fact that need only be stated.

It remained for Funk Bros. to single out and identify strains or families of corn that possessed this inherited characteristic of large grain production.

The Initial Step taken was to inaugurate a system by means of which "**Mother Ears**" could be "registered" and tested and their performance record made traceable through many generations of breeding.

The plots of ground whereon these tests are made are designated "**Breeding Blocks**." All of these Blocks are located so as to prevent the pollen of other corn from mixing with the "Breeding Ears."

In each of these plots are planted some 80 to 100 ears, of the same variety, which are being bred for some special purpose, such as High Oil, or High Protein, as well as for **large yield**. Each ear is planted in a single row. The rows are all numbered, as are the ears, and the row number set down in the record of each ear. The male or pollen-producing portion of the corn plant is the tassel, the ear being the female part. Pollen is carried by means of the silks to the germ cells on the ear, where fertilization takes place. This process must be gone through for every kernel, otherwise no grain will be formed.

Before the period of pollination comes on, all barren and inferior stalks in all our "breeding blocks" are detasseled. This elimination insures that every kernel in the breeding blocks has been pollinated by a fruitful and vigorous stock. Each row is harvested by itself. The entire yield is taken in pounds. The ears are then counted, giving the **average weight of ears**.

The exact number of stalks and hills in every row is known. From this we compute the yield which each mother ear has made per acre. **Here is where the breeder is enabled to identify the character of large grain production in mother ears.** The yield per acre that each ear has made, forms our basis of selection for the coming year. The ears used for breeding purposes during the next year are selected **only** from the few rows showing the highest yields. These "Breeding Ears" are the best of the few Champion rows. If these ears, which now form a strain, in their turn prove to be champion yielders, seed from this strain is then tested in the "Multiplying Plots," of five acres each in competition with other good strains.

Having demonstrated in this "Multiplying" test that the characteristic of large grain production is prepotent in the individuals and is transmitted from generation to generation, of progeny, this strain is then used in the general fields as seed. From the general fields only the very best ears are selected for seed corn which we offer to the public.

It is imperative to briefly state the meaning of plant breeding. All living plants are governed by fundamental life principles, one kind being inherent and the other external. The *inherent* life principle gives characteristics to the plant which have been transmitted from its ancestors. The *external* life principle with its complex influences, we may call conditions and circumstances affecting the plant in growth.

Plant Breeding, then, means the controlling and directing of these principles in useful channels by the breeder.

In Corn Breeding, Funk Bros. deal with the **Inherent principle**, and their method is what may be called **simple selection**.



NUMBERED ROWS OF "BREEDING BLOCK"

FROM SHUCK TO SHELTER

Long before the ordinary time of shucking arrives, Funk Bros. commence their seed gathering. Men with sacks on their backs are sent through the fields gathering all ears desired at that time. As the season advances, the regular huskers are started. As the wagons come from the fields with the harvest, they are unloaded by means of a Farm Dump and Elevator. While the corn is being slowly elevated into the cribs, the seed corn is carefully picked out. **All seed is stored the day it is harvested.** During the earlier part of the season it is scattered over slatted drying floors in open buildings, to be taken to the seed houses later on.

The seed selected at later dates is taken directly to some one of the twelve seed houses. These are located at advantageous points over the farm.

The construction of these seed repositories is such that

THE CORN IS CURED AND DRIED TO THE VERY BEST ADVANTAGE

Circulation of air is an essential point in this process. By the use of slatted floors, sets of doors continuing all around the sides and specially constructed ventilators in the roof (which may be closed and opened) a strong circulation is created on the quietest day. Under such conditions all moisture in the Corn is rapidly driven off, leaving the seed well prepared to meet winter temperature. Moreover, Funk Bros. have provided a hot air furnace in the basement of each seed house for use on cold or damp days to prevent any liability of damage to the vitality. It is quite readily seen that

FUNKS SEED PASSES DIRECTLY FROM "SHUCK TO SHELTER"

without being allowed to accumulate in dangerous bulks, and without being exposed in any other risky conditions.

This seed is again rigidly inspected and re-sorted in winter quarters as it is being packed for shipment in one-bushel crates. At the large general warehouse from which all seed corn is shipped, the final inspection is made.

The United States Government has a representative on Funk Bros. Seed Farm engaged in making an exhaustive test of methods for storing and curing Seed Corn. The results of this investigation will undoubtedly appear in the form of a United States Bulletin.



SELECTING EARLY EARS IN THE FIELD.



THE FIRST SELECTION.



DRYING FLOOR.



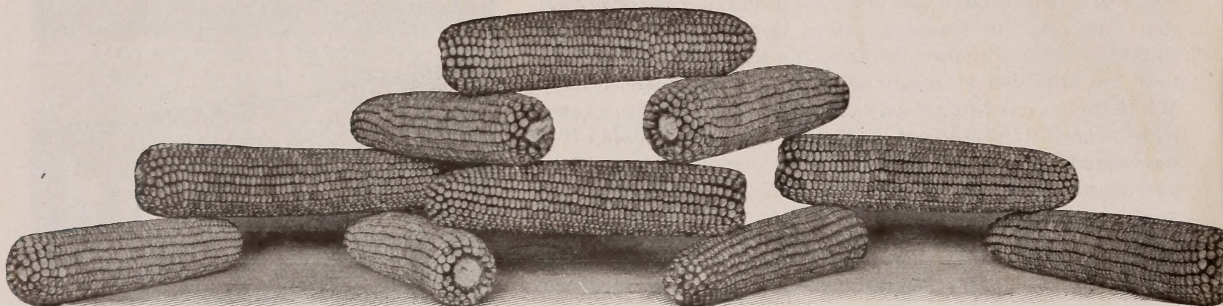
INSPECTING IN WINTER QUARTERS.



READY FOR SHIPMENT.

FUNKS YELLOW DENT

WITHOUT A RIVAL AS AN ALL-PURPOSE CORN.



IDEAL EARS OF THIS VARIETY.



THIS CORN is bred from J. L. Reid's Yellow Dent, and is a light golden color, very characteristic of this variety. The ears are 8 to 11 inches long, 7 to 8 inches in circumference, 18 to 24 rows of kernels, each row containing 50 to 60 kernels. The ears are cylindrical from butt to tip. The cob carries a large amount of corn, shelling 88 per cent grains, and often better. The butts and tips are particularly well filled.

The ears of this variety are REMARKABLY UNIFORM.

In this respect it is remarkably superior to all other corn. The kernels are moderately rough, rather narrow, medium in thickness, blunt wedge shape, setting very closely together WITH NO LOST SPACE BETWEEN THE rows. A wagon load of this corn will weigh more than a wagon load of any other variety, proving its solidity. The cob is red in color, medium to small, with small shank, making it very easy to shuck.

The corn grower who markets his corn as grain can find no equal to Funks Yellow Dent for his purpose.

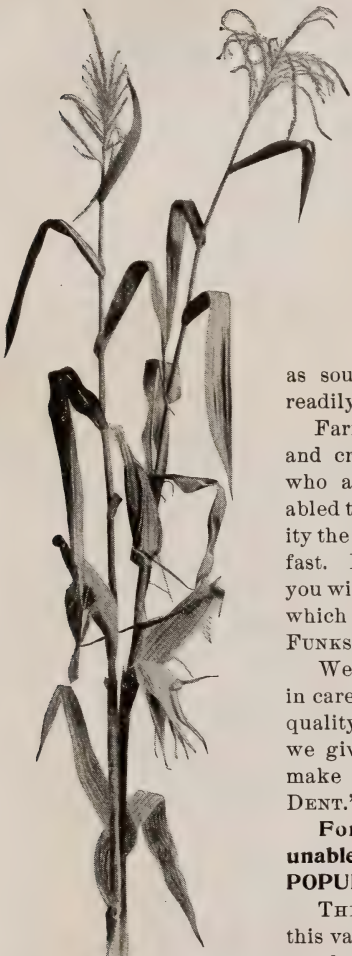
This corn is a vigorous grower, with stalks 8 to 12 feet high, heavy below the ear, moderate above and does not blow down easily. It has an abundance of foliage, each stalk bearing 16 to 18 green glossy leaves. This makes it an excellent fodder and ensilage plant, producing a heavy tonnage to the acre. When cut and put in the shock it cures completely, retaining its natural green color, becoming the very best of fodder.

WE HAVE BRED THIS CORN UP IN OIL AND PROTEIN until it approaches a balanced ration. By careful selection, elimination of barren stalks, this corn has been so improved that a yield of 90 to 100 bushels an acre can be grown on good soil carefully managed.



Grand Prize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

FUNKS YELLOW DENT IS INCOMPARABLE



A STALK OF FUNKS YELLOW DENT.

Its SOLIDITY, UNIFORMITY, DEVELOPMENT OF TIP AND BUTT and EXTRAORDINARY YIELD, together with its GREAT FEEDING VALUE, place it **without a rival as an ALL PURPOSE CORN.** Its prepotency or power of reproduction is so great that neither wet nor dry weather noticeably influences its growth and maturity. **UNAPPROACHABLE AS A YIELDER,** it withstands the harshest weather, and when shelled more of this corn grades No. 2 on the Chicago market than any other variety. This alone sometimes means from two to twenty cents per bushel premium over ordinary corn.

This corn grows best on the rich corn soils of the Corn Belt States. It is here that it attains its perfection, producing the largest yield of the highest quality. It is medium early in maturity and can safely be planted as far north as southern Wisconsin and as far south as southern Missouri. The small cob dries out readily.

Farmers who grow this corn can start husking and cribbing many days before their neighbors who are growing other varieties. They are enabled to do so, because of the fact that after maturity the cob and grain of this corn dries remarkably fast. If you are a farmer who markets his crop you will not be able to find a variety of yellow corn which will yield as satisfactory results as does the FUNKS YELLOW DENT.

We have spent years in systematic experiments in carefully breeding this corn to its present high quality and "we know whereof we speak," when we give you this advice. "No corn grower will make a mistake if he plants FUNKS YELLOW DENT."

For the past two seasons we have been unable to supply the demand for this MOST POPULAR VARIETY.

THE IOWA EXPERIMENT STATION recommends this variety as suitable for planting in the southern half of Iowa.



THE ALL-PURPOSE CORN

FUNK BROS SEED CO.

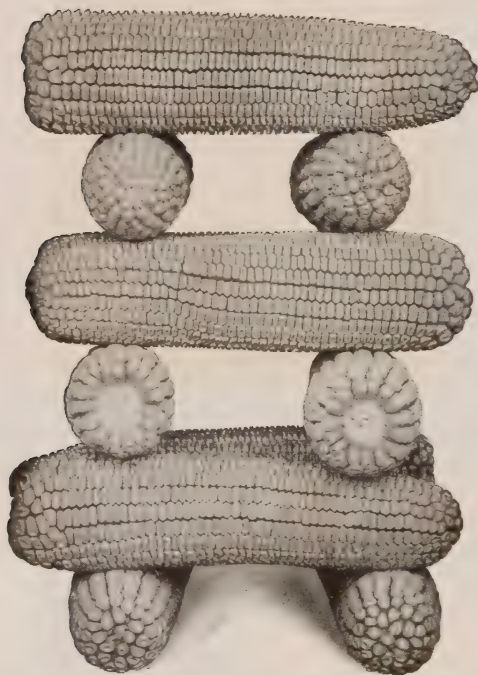
TRENTON, MO., December 18, 1904.

Dear Sir:—The Grundy County Farmers Institute has just closed a two days' session, at which premiums to the amount of \$50.00 were given on Corn. I entered three varieties, the product of seed of your raising, and was awarded first on Yellow Corn (\$10.00); first on White Corn (\$10.00); second on early variety (\$2.00); best individual ear of Corn of any variety (\$5.00). Not wishing to appear hogish, I only accepted first on Yellow and Best single ear. The judging was done by Col. Waters of Canton, Mo., and as good a judge of corn as any man in the State. He collected the Missouri exhibit of corn for the World's Fair. There was about thirty entries in the contest, and Col. Waters stated publicly that the fifteen ears of Funks Yellow Dent exhibited by me was as good as any at the St. Louis Fair. If you remember, I ordered of you last February, 1 bushel Funks Yellow Dent; 2 bushels Boone County Special and 1 bushel Funks 90 Day. I am well pleased with each variety and know they produce more corn to the acre than ordinary corn would have made. I planted one acre of Yellow Dent for seed patch. It yielded 70 bushels, out of which I got 24 bushels of seed which I sold at \$1.00 per bushel, making \$24.00. For the remaining 46 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel..... 18.40
Premiums..... 15.00
Total am't for 1 acre of Funk's Yellow Dent.....\$57.40

Yours truly,
JOHN T. PERRY, R. R. No. 5.

The only Grand Prize given to an Individual Exhibitor of Seed Corn

8
WE WERE ENTIRELY SOLD OUT OF THE BOONE COUNTY SPECIAL VARIETY, BOTH ON THE
EAR AND SHELL—MARCH 1st



BOONE COUNTY SPECIAL

"The corn for all kinds of soils and seasons
in Central and Southern Illinois and
like latitudes, east and west."



RED FROM the Boone County White, retaining all the valuable characteristics of the parent with increased yield, size of ear, depth of kernel and chemical content.

A highly bred white corn of extra large size, containing a high percentage of oil. It is a medium late maturing variety. The ears are from 8 to 11 inches long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, containing 18 to 24 rows, weighing from 12 to 18 ounces.

The cob is medium to large and pure white in color. The ear shank is medium in size. The ears resemble a cylinder, rounding off within an inch of the tip. **Why is a cylindrical ear superior to a tapering ear? A tapering ear means the dropping of several rows where the taper begins. This is a loss of just that much grain.** The butts and tips of Boone County Special are exceptionally well filled. The ears are of uniform appearance, shape and size. The kernels are pearly white, moderately rough, very deep, with fine, large germ. The great depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shelled corn. The conformation of stalk is very effective in withstanding the destructive effect of high winds, being exceedingly large and stiff from the ear to the ground. The rooting system is extensive, affording great facilities for gathering plant food. The foliage is abundant, leaves broad, thick and succulent, curing into large quantities of peerless fodder.

BY LONG AND CAREFUL BREEDING the number of unproductive and weak stalks has been reduced TO THE MINIMUM and the AVERAGE SIZE OF THE EARS INCREASED TO THE MAXIMUM.



WHITE CORN IS THE BEST FOR OLD FIELDS



PLANT white corn on old fields. This is an adage with old corn growers. BOONE COUNTY SPECIAL is particularly valuable for the older corn states like Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, where it has been found productive and prolific.

If you could see a field of this magnificent corn it would convince you of our claims concerning its superiority over other white varieties and would be its greatest possible recommendation.

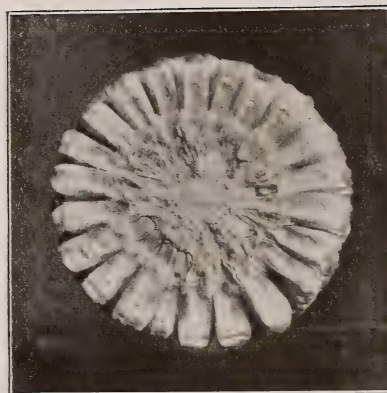
Every stalk does its part in making the result a wonderful yield.

This necessitates the absence of barren and defective corn plants and the existence of only fruitful and vigorous ones

The method by which this end is accomplished is described on page 4 under "Methods Employed."

We have been so successful in our breeding operations with this variety that we can safely make the assertion that **each plant, under normal conditions, will show its prepotency for grain production.**

An interested visitor to our Seed Farm remarked upon seeing a field of this corn, "Each stalk appears as if it was personally conducted."



43 CENTS AN ACRE { The cheapest seed of any crop.
The greatest crop of America.

The corn for all kinds of soils and seasons in Central and Southern Illinois and like latitudes east and west.

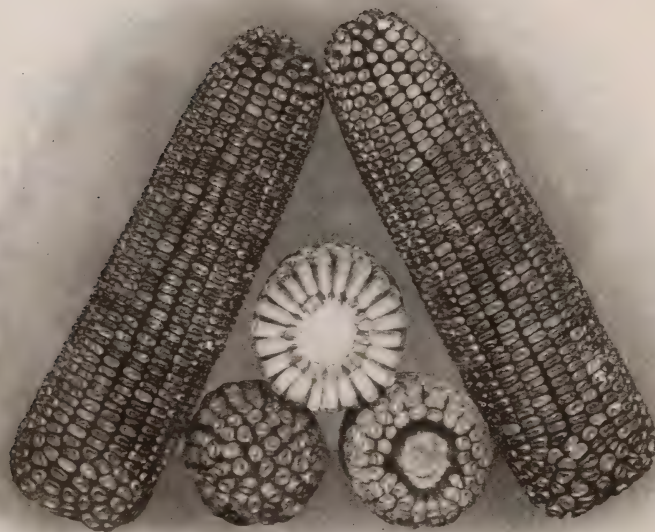


Six ears showing the uniform type of Boone County Special.

GOLD STANDARD LEAMING

THE IDEAL FEEDERS' CORN.

Bred from the original J. S. Leaming Corn.



HIS IS THE OLDEST DISTINCT VARIETY OF CORN, having been originated in 1826. Since we have been growing this variety it has been carefully bred to a rich, deep golden color, to a greater uniformity, to large, slightly tapering or cylindrical ears, well filled at the butt and tip. We have also increased depth and roughness of kernel and percentage of grain to cob. The ears range from 8 to 11 inches long and from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to eight inches in circumference, weighing from 12 to 17 ounces each. Each ear has from 16 to 24 rows of kernels, with little or no space between the rows, which have broad, deep, thick kernels. The

kernels are set on a red cob of medium size, with medium large ear shank. The percentage of grain is high, 86 to 90 per cent. The stalks range from 9 to 12 feet in height; are well developed below the ear and slender above. They are very valuable for forage and are especially prized for ensilage. The great abundance and large size of leaves, the fine quality of leaves and stalk, the large proportion of sugar in every part of the plant, result is sweet, palatable ensilage and corn fodder, if the crop is to be preserved in the silo or in the field.

No matter who you are or where you live, if you handle live stock and raise all or part of the corn you feed, you can **materially increase your profit** by growing **Gold Standard Leaming**. This is being done by stockmen all over the country; their opportunities are no greater than yours.

"Get in line and keep step."

Grand Prize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

THE IDEAL FEEDERS' CORN.

The large number of analyses of corn which are annually made in our Laboratory is already showing results. This variety contains more oil and protein than any other grown. Not only is the chemical composition ideal from a feeder's standpoint, but it is **especially palatable and digestible** for growing and fattening animals. All kinds of stock like it. Its digestibility is very high, the minimum amount passing through fattening steers undigested. It is more completely assimilated than any other corn. Its chemical composition is such that an animal can consume and assimilate larger quantities than of any other variety. Four bushels of **GOLD STANDARD LEAMING** will put as much fat on a hog or steer as five of ordinary corn. We have not only bred this corn to increase the feeding value, but also **to secure an extraordinary yield.**

FILL YOUR SILO WITH GOLD STANDARD LEAMING.

We furnished this variety for planting by American Jersey Cattle Club, for filling silo for Dairy Contest at Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The **First and Second Prize** loads of cattle from Northwest District, and the **Second Prize** load of three-year-olds at the International, 1904, were owned by Funk Bros. and had been **fed on Gold Standard Leaming ensilage.**

FEEDERS, IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET OUR SEED.

We are feeders and farmers ourselves. We always have been, we always will be. We started to breed corn to increase our yield, and we have done so.

This corn is of medium maturity. It can be grown in any latitude south of southern Wisconsin.

No Other Corn Adapts Itself so Readily to Local Conditions.

It will cost you but 43 cents an acre for this seed, and for this amount you can **endow your farm** with one of the most valuable of assets.



FUNKS CHOICE.

THIS is the Steer that won the **GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP** in the **DRESSED BEEF CONTEST** at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1904.

In this contest were animals of all ages and breeds. Some had been scientifically fed at the different State Experiment Stations upon an evenly balanced ration. Others had been fed upon Patent Stock Foods and carefully tended.

Funks Choice was fed upon **Funks High Protein Corn** with twenty-five other steers for about eleven months

in a twenty-five acre pasture, and was not even halter-broken until ten days before the International.

Funks Choice was an Angus Steer, sired by Royal Judge, 20371, dam by Heather Lad, 6868,

Live weight.....	1235 pounds
Dressed weight.....	824 "
Per cent of yield.....	66 7-10
Weight of fat.....	107 pounds
Weight of hide.....	71 "

Sold to Siegel & Cooper, Chicago, Illinois, for \$15.00 per cwt., dressed weight.

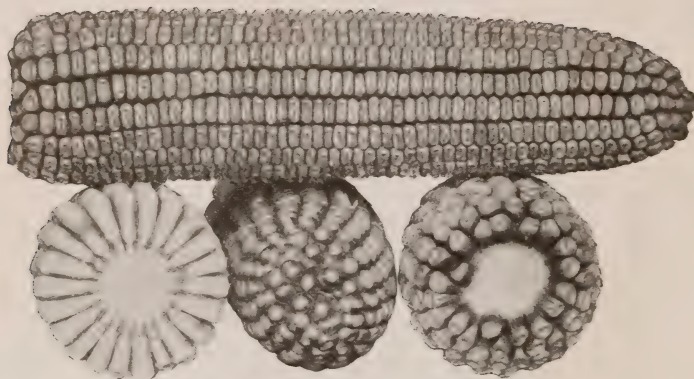
Do you see the point? It is this: **FUNKS PURE BRED CORN** produced the Grand Champion Carcass at the greatest Live Stock Show ever held.

If you are a feeder, buy **FUNKS PURE BRED CORN.**

The only Grand Prize given to an Individual Exhibitor of Seed Corn

FUNKS 90 DAY

"AN EARLY YELLOW CORN."



IDEAL EARS OF THIS VARIETY

DURING the Spring of 1892, we obtained from the Illinois College of Agriculture, an early yellow corn called, at that time, the Little Murdock corn. It was advertised as maturing within 85 to 100 days. We have been breeding and improving this corn both in yield and uniformity and now offer it to the public as FUNKS 90 DAY.

It is the **earliest yellow corn** that we have been able to secure that will maintain a reasonably **high yield** to the acre.

We begin cribbing this variety at least two weeks earlier than any other.

During the years of 1898, 1899 and 1900, our average yield of this corn was 60 bushels per acre. In 1902, 1903 and 1904 about 65 bushels per acre, field run. We commenced feeding Funks 90 Day corn to our cattle this year **early in September**, and selected seed at the same time for next year's crop. The demand for this early corn from the north and south, for early cattle feeding and for late planting in the drowned-out districts, attests the popularity of this, the Leading Early Yellow Field Corn, on the market.

This is a medium sized Early Yellow Dent variety, with deep oily grain and small cob; and is a heavy yielder, shells out well and of the best quality. The seed produces strong, vigorous stalks which are medium in height, and not easily blown down.

It is certain to yield **more in value** than any other early variety.

It is especially recommended for the first planting (for early feed, etc.,) and the last planting in the southern and middle States and for all purposes in the more northern.

CROP INSURANCE.—Premium, 43 cents an acre per annum for Funk Bros. Seed Corn. This insures a profitable crop.



The Only Grand Prize Given to an Individual Exhibitor of Seed Corn

WE WERE ENTIRELY SOLD OUT OF THE SILVER KING VARIETY, BOTH ON
THE EAR AND SHELLED, MARCH 1st.

13

SILVER KING

Best for old fields. Bred from Silver Mine.

POINTS WE ARE BREEDING INTO THIS VARIETY:

Lengthening the Kernel, Improving the Butt,
Closing up the Space between Rows, Increasing
the Oil, Increasing the Yield.

THIS is a pure white corn with white cob. The kernel is especially broad and deep, with well developed and vigorous germ, forming a perfectly cylindrical ear, with **corn all the way round and up and down**, shelling 90 per cent of grain. The ears are of good size with well filled butts and tips, having a uniformly wide, deep kernel. The stalks are rather short and heavy, averaging from 8 to 11 feet in height, with a large amount of foliage. This corn grows anywhere and is especially adapted to the northern part of the corn belt, being medium maturing and earlier than the Boone County Special. The ears are compact with small cob for a white corn. They dry out readily and thus escape early frosts.

Farmers in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Southern Minnesota and Michigan will find this variety well suited to their conditions of soil and climate. The entire plant being of medium size, with heavy foliage, is a favorite with growers who cut and shock their corn.

FUNKS PRAIRIE CHIEF

The progressive merchant must always be ready to take advantage of the latest discoveries and most useful articles for his customers. Funk Bros. are constantly trying new varieties of Corn and whenever one of these new varieties proves of special merit we propagate it and place it before our customers.

The seed for Funks Prairie Chief was procured by us from a grower who has been breeding this one variety of Corn for seventeen years on clay and timber soil.

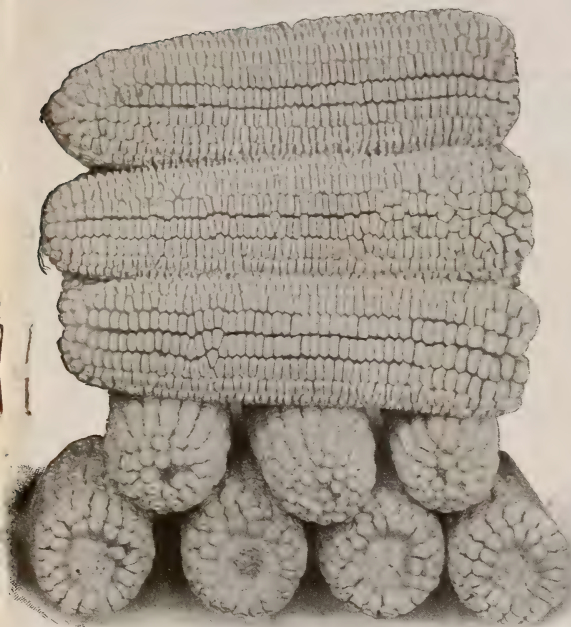
For the past three years this Corn has been grown in our trial grounds, and as it is proving to be a good yielder and a valuable addition to our other varieties, we feel that we can safely recommend it.

We have, however, but a limited supply this year, not having put out a very large acreage last year.

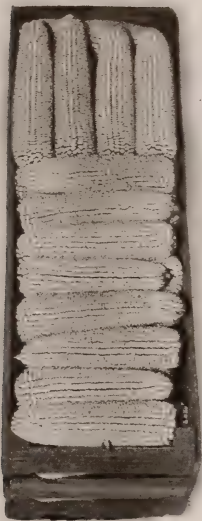
Funks Prairie Chief produces large golden yellow ears; deep kernels and straight rows, and has been winning premiums almost invariably at Farmers' Institutes wherever shown.

Try a bushel of Funks Prairie Chief on your clay or timber soil.

Grand Prize at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



PEDIGREE SEED.



BOONE COUNTY SPECIAL
STRAIN NO. 103

Only the briefest treatment of pedigree seed can be given here. Many volumes would be necessary to minutely follow details and complications of the breeding of Corn and the establishment of worthy pedigrees. The practical result of this work is the **proven utility** of any strain of corn, or, in other words, the **record of past performances of a strain**.

This is the point we wish to emphasize to our patrons.

THE VALUE OF PERFORMANCE RECORDS.

The principles involved in breeding operations of plants or live stock are easily understood by all—heredity, and the limitations and directions applied by environment. Everything in nature has its individual characteristics imposed upon it by these two principles,—the **inherent** force and the **external** force. The successful breeder must so direct these forces, and especially heredity, that the **sum of his endeavor will be utility**. Such practical direction requires the application of long extended effort and scientific knowledge.

The first great object of the plant or animal breeder is, to single out and identify those strains of plants or animals which have the **greatest inherent force of utility**. This means **simple selection** of individuals whose **ancestors** have shown evidences of the desired characteristic. To some extent this has been done with live stock. The value of such work is acknowledged by the prices paid for individuals of such strains.

In Corn Breeding the value of the individual mother ear is based not on its own physical merits but upon its **inherited tendencies toward productiveness**. To ascertain this value the **performance record** of its ancestors in the past must be **the only factor**.

THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The opportunities for improvement in these strains of **proven productiveness** are unlimited.

Within the grasp of the breeder lie such remarkable possibilities it seems marvelous to contemplate. Yet all these improvements are attainable and in fact, by intelligent control, and selection of inherent forces such beneficial changes and useful development can be achieved that in the future **plant breeding will endow humanity with greater comforts and blessings than the discovery and utilization of any other forces in nature**, such as steam power or electricity.

Your bank account depends more on the quantity and quality of your corn crop than on anything else.

“Well begun is half done.” If you plant Funk Bros. Seed Corn you will make a good beginning.



A SAMPLE OF BOONE CO. SPECIAL STRAIN NO. 135

PERFORMANCE RECORDS OF STRAINS

We offer you the first corn with authentic pedigree ever sold. A certificate of pedigree is issued for every bushel of the following **strains** of corn sold by us. When you receive this seed, your name, address, quantity and strain of corn procured by you, are entered in our **register of distribution for pedigree corn**. The yields of 1904 are in nearly all cases lower than in 1903. This is due to the season, the general yield this year (1904) being considerably lower than in 1903 in this locality.

FUNKS YELLOW DENT.

Strain No. 140.—Protein.

1902	1903	1904
Ear No. 140, yield 111 bu.	Ear No. 237, yield 131 bu.	Ear No. 388, yield 100 bu. Ear No. 399, yield 117 bu.
Av. protein, 12%.	12.34% { Ear No. 210, yield 97 bu. Ear No. 316, yield 115 bu. Ear No. 380, yield 121 bu.	13.40% { Ear No. 307, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 370, yield 125 bu. Ear No. 316, yield 115 bu. Ear No. 380, yield 121 bu.
	Av. protein..... { Ear No. 125, yield 145 bu.	Protein..... { Ear No. 392, yield 139 bu. Ear No. 387, yield 110 bu. Ear No. 326, yield 119 bu. Ear No. 314, yield 123 bu. Ear No. 310, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 320, yield 123 bu. Ear No. 330, yield 115 bu. Ear No. 318, yield 122 bu. Ear No. 328, yield 120 bu. Ear No. 333, yield 113 bu.
	Av. protein.....	Average protein.....

This strain yielded 108 bu. in 1904 and the seed we sell from this strain averages 11.87% in protein.

Strain No. 119.—Oil.

1902	1903	1904
Ear No. 119, yield 145 bu.	Ear No. 221, yield 133 bu.	Ear No. 322, yield 101 bu. Ear No. 328, yield 118 bu. Ear No. 336, yield 119 bu. Ear No. 331, yield 116 bu. Ear No. 342, yield 110 bu.
	11.50% { Ear No. 221, yield 133 bu.	11.50% { Ear No. 322, yield 101 bu. Ear No. 328, yield 118 bu. Ear No. 336, yield 119 bu. Ear No. 331, yield 116 bu. Ear No. 342, yield 110 bu.

This strain yielded 103 bu. in 1904 and the seed we sell from this strain averages 5.16% in oil.

Strain No. 205.—Oil.

1902	1903	1904
Ear No. 205, yield 122 bu.	Ear No. 205, yield 122 bu.	Ear No. 376, yield 110 bu. Ear No. 351, yield 132 bu. Ear No. 323, yield 126 bu. Ear No. 304, yield 121 bu. Ear No. 314, yield 114 bu. Ear No. 307, yield 121 bu. Ear No. 307, yield 114 bu. Ear No. 326, yield 121 bu. Ear No. 317, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 340, yield 116 bu. Ear No. 337, yield 115 bu. Ear No. 378, yield 114 bu. Ear No. 339, yield 115 bu.
	5.13% { Ear No. 205, yield 122 bu.	5.13% { Ear No. 376, yield 110 bu. Ear No. 351, yield 132 bu. Ear No. 323, yield 126 bu. Ear No. 304, yield 121 bu. Ear No. 314, yield 114 bu. Ear No. 307, yield 121 bu. Ear No. 307, yield 114 bu. Ear No. 326, yield 121 bu. Ear No. 317, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 340, yield 116 bu. Ear No. 337, yield 115 bu. Ear No. 378, yield 114 bu. Ear No. 339, yield 115 bu.
	Average oil.....	Average oil.....

This strain averaged 118 bushels in yield in 1904, and the seed we sell from this strain averages 5.20% in oil.

BOONE CO. SPECIAL.

Strain No. 135.—Protein.

1902	1903	1904
Ear No. 135, yield 114 bu.	Ear No. 227, yield 101 bu.	Ear No. 320, yield 100 bu. Ear No. 311, yield 97 bu. Ear No. 316, yield 96 bu.
	13.75% { Ear No. 227, yield 101 bu.	13.75% { Ear No. 320, yield 100 bu. Ear No. 311, yield 97 bu. Ear No. 316, yield 96 bu.
	Av. protein.....	Av. protein.....

This strain averaged 101 bushels in 1904, and the seed we sell from this strain averages 12.03% in protein.

Strain No. 103.—Oil.

1902	1903	1904
Ear No. 103, yield 91 bu.	Ear No. 207, yield 144 bu.	Ear No. 329, yield 110 bu. Ear No. 335, yield 105 bu. Ear No. 325, yield 102 bu.
Analyzed 5.95 per cent in oil.	5.30% { Ear No. 207, yield 144 bu.	5.30% { Ear No. 329, yield 110 bu. Ear No. 335, yield 105 bu. Ear No. 325, yield 102 bu.
	Ear No. 103, yield 91 bu.	Ear No. 328, yield 100 bu.
	Average oil.....	Average oil.....

This strain averaged 107 bushels in yield in 1904 and the seed we sell from this strain averages 5.20% in oil.

GOLD STANDARD LEAMING.

Strain No. 201.—Protein.

1902	1903	1904
Ear No. 201, yield 94 bu.	Ear No. 201, yield 94 bu.	Ear No. 313, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 326, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 380, yield 113 bu. Ear No. 355, yield 112 bu. Ear No. 365, yield 112 bu. Ear No. 370, yield 105 bu.
	11.66% { Ear No. 201, yield 94 bu.	11.80% { Ear No. 313, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 326, yield 117 bu. Ear No. 380, yield 113 bu. Ear No. 355, yield 112 bu. Ear No. 365, yield 112 bu. Ear No. 370, yield 105 bu.
	Av. protein.....	Av. protein.....

This strain averaged 112 bushels in yield in 1904, and the seed we sell from this strain averages 11.33% in protein.

PRICES.—The price of these high yielding strains is \$5.00 per bushel. This corn is shipped in the ear in one bushel crates. No order taken for less than one bushel of one strain. When ordering, state **Variety** and **Strain No.** Our supply is limited.

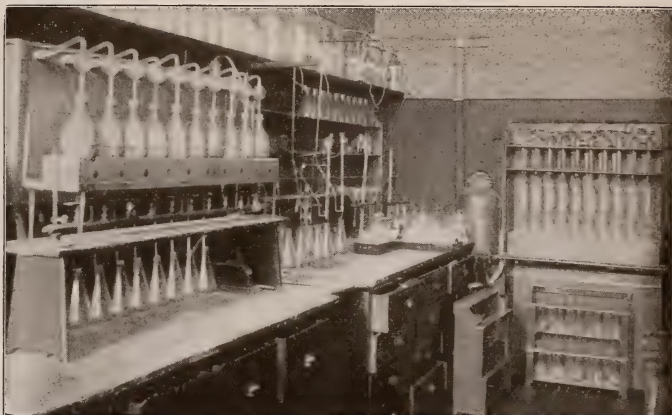
CORN WITH A PROPER CHEMICAL BALANCE

Such corn means a revolution in all live stock feeding. Some of **Funk Bros. highly bred chemical strains** closely approach this balance. The breeding of corn for certain chemical contents is carried on in conjunction with breeding for greater yield, in a great many strains of corn. To properly conduct this feature of corn breeding, Funk Bros. fitted up a laboratory of their own, sparing nothing to make it the most complete corn analysis laboratory in the world, and securing **Dr. R. O. Graham, of the Illinois Wesleyan University, as chief chemist.** An ear to be planted in a chemical breeding block must not

only be a champion ear in the yield test, but it must also be a Champion Oil or Protein Producer.

The chemical breeding of corn is of extreme importance.

Protein is the nitrogenous substance contained in corn. **It is the fundamental food required by growing live stock** for the development of muscle, bone, tissue, and hide. **Protein is essential in the production of marble beef and bacon hogs.** The utility of oil, the fatty part of corn, is more generally understood by feeders in general. They know that ordinary corn contains a large amount of fat, and that **nothing will fatten and finish steers and hogs so well as corn-oil**,—that is, nothing unless it is more corn-oil. This is why we are breeding up oil in corn.



A CORNER IN OUR LABORATORY.

HIGH BRED CHEMICAL CORN

We have a limited amount of High Bred Chemical Corn for sale.

Chemical Corn No. 1, Boone County Special.	Oil 5.10%.	From strains No. 103, No. 109 and others
" " No. 2, " " "	Pro. 12.65%.	" " " 135, " 133 " "
" " No. 3, Funks Yellow Dent.	Oil 5.13%.	" " " 119, " 205 " "
" " No. 4, " " "	Pro. 11.90%.	" " " 140 and others
" " No. 5, Gold Standard Leaming.	Oil 5.35%.	" " " 105 " "
" " No. 6, " " "	Pro. 11.49%.	" " " 201 " "
" " No. 7, " " "	{ Oil 5.10%. }	" " " 130 " "
High Combination,	{ Pro. 11.09%. }	

Ordinary corn contains about 10.20% protein and 4.30% oil.

Price of any of the above Chemical Bred Seed Corn \$4.00 per bushel, shelled; bags free.

No order taken for less than one bushel of one variety.

When ordering be sure to state Chemical Corn number.

Your crop is just as important as your live stock, and these are the two most important things in your business.

TESTIMONIALS.

Extracts from a few letters written to us about our Seed Corn.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill., Oct. 9, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The corn I got of you will make, I think, 80 or 90 bushels to the acre. I bought Boone County Special and Calico and they are both good. E. Buckles.

Weldon, Ill., Oct. 5, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—I have the best crop of corn I ever saw grow. I have corn from your 90 Day that is a wonder. I have plenty of corn that will average from 60 to 80 bushels per acre. Ira I. Nixon.

Manito, Ill., Oct. 10, 1904.
Gents:—I planted 80 acres with the 10 bushels of Boone Co. Special seed received from you, getting a nice stand and both fields are fine. The best in this part of the country. I planted some of my own seed on the other ground but got lighter stand than from your seed. It has been quite a help to me in securing a fine crop. Wm. M. Ganson.

Canton, Ill., Oct. 9, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The corn I received from you grew well. I have 23 acres that will make 80 bushels per acre. C. E. Miller.

Fithian, Ill., Oct. 7, 1904.
Gentlemen:—My crop this year grown from your Leaming seed has been a revelation to my neighbors and myself. My men have been husking for feed and say that it now husks easier and in better shape than last year's crop did at any time. P. H. Fithian.

Dwight, Ill., Oct. 17, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—I will say that it pays to get Funk's Gold Standard Leaming corn. Wm. Wright.

Camargo, Ill., Oct. 11, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—I have some fine corn from the five bushels of Gold Standard Leaming. It is the best field of any corn I ever raised. Frank Cooch.

Urbana, Ill., Oct. 10, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—Am well pleased with the way the corn has yielded. I took ten ears to our County Fair of the Funks Yellow Dent corn and got first prize in our township. A. J. Kirkpatrick.

Good Hope, Ill., Oct. 15, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—I have a very fine piece of corn from the Funks Yellow Dent seed from you which I think will make 100 bushels to the acre. J. W. Lewis.

Bradford, Ill., Oct. 19, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The Funks Yellow Dent corn we got from you will make about 75 bushels per acre. We have some as fine ears in color, size and depth of grain as was ever raised. W. H. Craft.

Washington, Ill., Feb. 18, 1904.
Last year I bought ten bushels of your Boone Co. Special. It increased my corn yield fully 33 1/3 per cent. Besides this, I took second on same in Class A, Lot 13, at the Peoria Corn Carnival. L. R. Hornish.

Midland City, Ill., Oct. 10, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—We have a good field of corn raised from Funks Yellow Dent seed we bought of you last spring and we find some very fine ears in it. I only discarded two ears in the 4 bushels; shelled it and got as nice a stand as anyone could wish. It came up strong and vigorous and has made a nice crop and we are well pleased. James M. Smith.

Rutland, Ill., Nov. 19, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—One field of 4 1/4 acres, planted with your Leaming seed, on my home place, made 80 bushels per acre, in the ear, 75 lbs. per bushel, planted the 22d of May. It fully matured, stood up well, had large ears, and very few nibbins. J. H. Brevort.

New Boston, Ill., Nov. 24, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The Funks Yellow Dent purchased of you came up to a nill and I estimate the yield to be from 85 to 90 bushels to the acre. I have picked out 75 or 80 bushels of seed that can't be beaten. When gathered and cribbed it takes only a little while until it is just like bone and hard as iron. E. H. Noble.

Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 11, 1904.
The corn planted from your seed has made a magnificent growth of stalk and at least one and sometimes two splendid ears on each stalk. The proportion of grain and cob with large amount of fodder is a revelation to my tenant. It will be in great demand for seed, having attracted much attention. Chas. R. Scott.

Wesley, Iowa, Nov. 21, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The Silver Mine seed corn that I purchased of you two years ago, took first and sweepstakes at our corn show. F. A. Corey.

Crawfordsville, Ia., Oct. 28, 1904.
Last winter I would have captured first prize at Ames but for a little immaturity in one ear I was let down. I also took in the judging contest at Ames last winter \$35.00 cash and silver medal, being second best in the state. The corn I showed last winter was the seed I bought from you (Funks Yellow Dent.) The corn I will show this winter is from the same. I have corn that is making over 100 bushels per acre this year. J. M. Maxwell.

Sedalia, O., Oct. 13, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The Gold Standard Leaming seed bought of you is the finest corn I ever grew. M. M. Slaughter.

Wahoo, Neb., Feb. 2, 1904.
The Funks Yellow Dent did well by me last season. I am a firm believer in pure bred seed corn and especially the high grade kind sold by Funk Brothers. O. E. Henning.

Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 8, 1904.
I have a field of extra good corn raised from the Leaming seed I got from you, the ears ranging from 9 to 12 inches and of a very uniform type. J. W. Gibbs.

Corn grown from Gold Standard Leaming, exhibited by Gibbs Bros. at the Farmers' Institute, Madison, Neb., won first, second and fourth in sweepstakes at the Corn Show.

Palmyra, Neb., Oct. 11, 1904.
Dear Sir:—The corn raised from your seed I consider very fine corn. I think it paid me well to send to you for your Leaming and Silver King seed. James Smith, Jr.

Pella, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1904.
I intend to plant my whole field with Funks Yellow Dent next season as it has paid me so well I do not want to plant any other. I cut it up and am now feeding it and it seems it is nothing but corn. John H. VerSteg.

Osceola, Iowa, Nov. 3, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—I have been gathering the Funks Yellow Dent corn I received from you last spring and I believe it is the finest corn I ever saw. J. E. Lingle.

We Sold Corn in 80 Counties in Iowa in 1904.

TESTIMONIALS.—CONTINUED.



ONE OF OUR IMPROVED SEED HOUSES

Van Cleve, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1904.

Dear Sir:—The Funks Yellow Dent corn I got of you is very good and has ripened up in good shape.

Frank W. Milhouse.

Earlham, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I am well pleased with your Leaming corn. It has done fine.

Thos. Early.

Waterloo, Iowa, Apr. 25, 1903.

The seed corn I got of you is very nice and you are certainly on the right road to improvement. Every party that I referred to you and that did get corn from you are all highly pleased with it. I had the bushel of Leaming on exhibition at our County Farmers' Institute and it was the attraction of all the corn that was there.

H. J. Hess.

Dysart, Iowa, Oct. 8, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I have a fine field of corn grown from the Leaming seed you sent me. As good corn as I ever raised in Tama county, Iowa, and I have lived here twenty years.

A. J. Bragonier.

Center Junction, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1904.

Dear Sir:—Have some of the finest corn in Jones county. Some ears weigh 34 ounces of Funks Yellow Dent, and ears weigh 22 ounces of the Funks 90 Day.

Meade Sanford.

Reed City, Mich., April 13, 1904.

I bought some of your Leaming seed corn last year for ensilage and it did well. Much better than our local grown seed.

E. T. Merrill.

Caledonia, Wis., May 14, 1903.

I received the corn and am well pleased, and thank you for your honorable way of doing business.

William Kittinger.

Darlington, Wis., Nov. 8, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I have an excellent crop of corn from Leaming seed purchased from you last spring and some of the finest ears that I ever handled.

Warren Gray.

LaFayette, Ind.

Dear Sirs:—I have some fine corn raised from the Gold Standard Leaming bought from you last spring.

John L. Crister.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1904.

The corn that I bought of you last year seemed to do better than the other varieties I have.

Frank Konigsmark.

Woodward, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I am very well pleased with the Funks 90 Day seed corn we bought of you last spring. I think it is as perfect eared corn as I ever saw and will yield about 70 bushels to the acre.

J. R. Elliott.

Wayland, Mich., Oct. 6, 1904.

Your Funks 90 Day corn did nicely and I will have quite a quantity of most excellent seed. The corn ripened nicely on my farm while some of the native corn is very soft and frost bitten.

C. Baughman.

Findlay, O., Feb. 20, 1904.

Last season I purchased of your company one bushel of Boone County Special seed corn from which I produced about 70 bushels per acre on rather thin clay soil. I have sample ears of this corn measuring 12 and 13 inches in length. Several ears of this corn which I hung on the walls have attracted a great deal of attention and I have had many requests for seed.

Abner L. Davis.

Manito, Ill., Oct. 7, 1904.

Gents:—I have been through the field of Boone County Special today and am very much pleased with the appearance of it.

Chas. D. Harbaugh.

Missouri Experiment Station, Columbia, Mo., Nov. 18, 1903.

I will say that the corn purchased of you gave a good yield and that the Silver Mine performed very satisfactorily indeed in spite of the short season.

Geo. M. Tucker.

Clayton, Mo., Nov. 30, 1903.

The Leaming corn furnished by you to be planted by "The American Jersey Cattle Club" for ensilage to be used in dairy test at the World's Fair, 1904, was not allowed to mature but was cut green for ensilage for which it is certainly a good variety, not growing coarse stalks and having an abundance of blades. I have recommended your firm to several farmers here for the fertility of your seed which I believe to be not less than 95 per cent.

W. T. Oldesworth.

Tuscola, Ill., April 29, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I received the ten bushels Funks Yellow Dent seed corn yesterday and am well pleased with the corn.

A. L. Bliss.

Quintette, Fla., Oct. 15, 1904.

The corn from the seed I got of you tasseled at about three and one-half or four feet high, but each stalk had an ear on it.

G. Y. Mills.

Union Hill, Ill., March 25, 1904.

I received my seed corn from you all right and in good shape and I am very much pleased with it.

Mike Diefenbach.



IN FUNK'S GROVE

We Sold Corn in 66 Counties in Indiana in 1904.

TESTIMONIALS.—CONTINUED.

Owaneco, Ill., Oct. 19, 1904.
Dear Sir:—The Champion Oats I got from you turned out very well.
R. B. Owings.

Kasbeer, Ill., Oct. 7, 1904.
Dear Sir:—The Great Dakota oats bought of you did well and I got 1634 bushels off 24 acres.
Earl Scholes.

Blodgett, Mo., Dec. 1, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The Boone County Special purchased of you last spring has proven its superiority as a yielder over our native corn and has done all that could be expected of it.
Geo. M. Tucker, Sec'y Mo. Corn Growers' Assn.

The President of the American Berkshire Association says:

Roscoe, Ill., Dec. 5, 1904.
Gentlemen:—It may be of interest to you to know what success we had with your "Funks Yellow Dent." We wish to say that we planted 25 acres of this variety and it matured fully this season and proved to be very true to type, and yielded fully as well as any corn we have grown. We had a very backward season for all corn but your variety is sound and good, and we shall grow it more largely next season. It will mature as far north as we are (just south of Wisconsin line) even in this late season. Very truly yours,
A. J. Lovejoy & Son.

Gardner, Ill., Oct. 10, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—I have some very nice corn raised from Funks Yellow Dent that I bought of you.
Fred Adams.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 10, 1904.
Gentlemen:—I have some very fine corn that I raised from the Funks Yellow Dent seed you sold me last spring.
J. H. Chamberlain.

Magnolia, Ill., Oct. 5, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—Corn grown of Funks Yellow Dent seed purchased of you last spring is about O. K.

Edward Phillips.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8, 1904.
Dear Sir—Mr. J. D. Brown, of our firm at Leon, Iowa, says he has as good corn as anyone from the Leaming seed bought of you.
T. H. Brown, Union Stock Yards.

Aledo, Ill., Oct. 19, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have fine corn of the Boone County Special and Leaming seed I bought of you.
N. E. Guthrie.

Lerna, Ill., Oct. 26, 1904.
Gentlemen:—I like the Gold Standard Leaming I got of you very much.

M. C. Wortham.

Bethany, Ill., Oct. 5, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—The seed purchased of you did well and have some fine corn. My brother-in-law, a grain dealer from Findlay, Ill., says some will go 80 bushels per acre. I would surely boom Funks Yellow Dent.

Geo. W. Soland.

New London, Mo., Oct. 15, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have harvested crop from Funks Yellow Dent seed bought from you and am well pleased with yield and feeding qualities of the same.
Joseph F. Barry.

Bethany, Ill., Nov. 28, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—Our grain men say corn raised from your seed outwishes any corn they ever saw. One remarked that it was like weighing lead.
Geo. W. Soland.

New Boston, Ill., Dec. 9, 1904.
Messrs:—The Funk Yellow Dent has all been gathered and the twelve acres made just 93½ bushels to the acre.

Yours respectfully,

E. H. Noble.

Per D. W. F. Noble.

Woodhull, Ill., Oct. 25, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I wish to inform you that the Funks Yellow Dent which I bought of you was all O. K. and I think I will have an immense yield.

Ernest Thayer.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 12, 1904.
Dear Sir:—Funks Boone County Special seed corn has a great reputation in my neighborhood now. With a bad season I have some that will go over 100 bushels per acre.
C. W. Crowley.

St. Johns, Mich., Oct. 8, 1904.
Dear Sir:—The Dakota oats purchased of you made a good crop of heavy oats.
J. P. Campbell.

Shelbina, Mo., April 9, 1904.
The Great Dakota oats bought of you were extra fine. Many thanks. I will remember you.
G. W. Hendrix.

Geneseo, Ill., Oct. 29, 1904.
Dear Sir:—I have some very fine corn raised from your Leaming seed.
H. L. Goebel.

Port Byron, Ill., Oct. 18, 1904.
Dear Sir:—The corn bought of you, namely the Golden Standard Leaming, is good. The Golden Eagle seed received from you through the State Institute is A No. 1 corn.

A. Sadoris.

Malcom, Iowa, Mar. 24, 1904.
I got some of Funks Yellow Dent of you last year and will say that I never saw as nice corn in this country. Uniform and all large ears. It went about 75 bushels per acre.
G. W. Schilder.

Ivesdale, Ill., Oct. 9, 1904.
Gents:—I have a fine crop of corn this year. Boone County Special is the corn to grow.
Nick Rupert.

Elwood, Ill., Oct. 20, 1904.
Dear Sir:—The Leaming corn grown from your seed is the best I ever had. It did well.
M. F. Rilev.

Sycamore, Ill., Nov. 19, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—My books show that during the last planting season that I purchased from your seed company, some 15 bushels of seed corn of the variety known as the Golden Eagle and Funks 90 Day; it would seem as though every kernel of it grew.

Geo. W. Hunt.

Hoopeston, Ill., Oct. 19, 1904.
The 90 Day corn I got from you is the best corn I ever raised.
Bert Cunningham.

Sandoval, Ill., Oct. 7, 1904.
The corn I bought of you I planted the middle of June after growing a crop of strawberries on the ground. It is late but I think is out of the way of frost now and will yield 40 to 50 bushels per acre.
B. C. Warfield.

Charleston, Ill., Oct. 5, 1904.
Dear Sirs:—I have some very fine corn from the Leaming seed I got from you.
O. J. Dice.

White Sulphur, Iowa, Oct. 29.
Dear Sirs:—The Boone County Special and Leaming corn I got of you is very fine.
J. G. Dutcher.

Westmoreland, Kan., Jan. 25, 1904.
I got some seed corn from you last spring. It was fine.
J. T. Walker.

Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan., Nov. 12, 1903.
I may say that all of the varieties fully matured and produced a good crop.
A. M. Ten Eyck.

Maryland Experiment Station, College Park, Md., Nov. 23, 1903.
The seed corn which we got from you the past season proved to be very well adapted to this climate and latitude. It matured in rather shorter time than the corn regularly grown in this section.
H. J. Patterson.

Ambia, Ind., Oct. 28, 1904.
Dear Sir:—The 90 Day corn bought of you is making 84 bushels to the acre and it is fine.
Holman Willett.



WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO BUY FUNK BROS.' SEED CORN AND SEED OATS.

That the up-to-date farmer of the Twentieth century is awake to the possibilities of obtaining an increased yield by planting Pure Bred Seed Corn is shown by the fact that for the past two years our stock of Pure Bred Seed Corn has been **completely sold out very early in the season.**

Are you keeping pace with the other corn raisers of your State, who are growing larger crops of corn and oats by planting improved seed?

Are you farming upon **High Priced Land**, and if so, are you getting a fair return upon the same? In other lines of business modern methods are being introduced to INCREASE THE OUT-PUT. YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR OUT-PUT BY PLANTING FUNKS PURE BRED SEED.

Did you ever plant Pure Bred Seed Corn? Our customers have found it profitable. Read the results in yield they obtained on testimonial pages.

YOUR SEED WILL COST YOU NOTHING, if you increase your yield one bushel per acre by planting Funk Bros' Seed Corn, at present market prices of corn.

ACTUAL RESULTS OBTAINED BY FUNK BROS.' PURE BRED CORN THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.

At the Illinois State Fair, 1904, we won one-fourth of the total amount of money offered for premiums on corn. We entered corn in nine classes and won eleven premiums, *i. e.*, five firsts, five seconds and one third, winning at least one premium in every class we entered.

In Lot No. 152, for the BEST bushel of YELLOW CORN grown in Illinois, we won FIRST AND SECOND.

What does this mean? Simply this, that our record in the Corn contest at the great Illinois State Fair has never been equalled.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The Superior Jury at the **Louisiana Purchase Exposition** at St. Louis awarded our exhibit the **Grand Prize.** This was the **highest award** made at the World's Fair, and no other individual breeder of corn received a higher award than a gold medal.

In every contest where our corn has been shown from County Institutes up to the World's Fair, we have won the highest awards.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW.

Six loads of cattle fed upon the Funk Farms were entered in the Fat Car Lot Classes at the International Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1904, and won thirteen prizes. Of the four highest priced loads of cattle sold in the auction of Fat Car Lots, two loads were fed upon the Funk Farms.

The **Highest Priced Single Steer** sold on the hoof at the International, next to Clear Lake Jute Second, was a Grade Angus Steer (Jerry) fed and owned by Funk Bros., and sold at 9¼ cents per pound, live weight.

The **Grand Champion** in the Dressed Beef Carcass contest was Funks Choice (See p. 11) over all ages and breeds and sold at auction for \$15.00 per cwt., dressed weight. This was the **Top Price** for any carcass.

FEEDERS, it will pay you to plant FUNKS PURE BRED CORN, if you want to top the market.

An analysis of the awards and exceptionally high prices paid for cattle fed by Funk Bros. Seed Company very clearly demonstrates the **FEEDING VALUE** of Funks Pure Bred Corn. We do not use Patent Stock Foods. We grow corn that has a High Feeding Value.



ONE OF OUR TWELVE IMPROVED SEED HOUSES.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

IMPORTED BY US

DIRECT FROM ESSEX COUNTY, ENGLAND

The Most Famous and Popular Forage Crop of America



Field of Dwarf Essex Rape.



THIS extraordinary plant produces broad, succulent leaves on a central stalk. It is on these leaves that the hog, sheep, or steer thrives and grows. There is no crop so easily and cheaply produced. The most profitable use of this forage plant is to sow it with oats. The oats act as a nurse crop, keeping the rape dwarfed so that at cutting time by setting the binder a trifle higher it makes no trouble. After the oats are cut then it is that the rapid and abundant growth of the rape takes place. From the cutting of oats until winter sets in, a palatable and nourishing food is supplied, and its **abundance is remarkable**. Sheep are made ready for market quickly, while hogs will thrive upon it remarkably well. The advantage of sowing it with oats rather than in corn is that **it is available for pasture much sooner**. Nothing excels rape for an early forage for pigs. Unused lots and out of the way places on the farm can be made to pay well by sowing in rape.

One acre of well grown rape will furnish pasture for ten or twenty head of sheep for two months, and in that time it will fatten them in good form for the market. Dwarf Essex Rape thrives best on good soil rich in vegetable matter. Slough lands are excellent.

W. A. Henry, in the *Breeder's Gazette* of November 19, 1903, says: "Every farmer who has pigs, sheep and young stock should plan to grow a patch of rape each year."

This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways, viz: 1. In the **early spring** to provide **pasture for sheep and swine**. 2. In **June or July** on well prepared land to provide **pasture for sheep**. 3. Along with grain, using 2 lbs. of seed per acre, to provide **pasture for sheep after harvest**. 4. Along with **peas, oats, clover seed**, to provide **pasture for sheep and to get a "catch" of clover**. 5. Along with **corn**, drilled in broadcast, to provide **pasture for sheep**. 6. In **corn**, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to corn. Along with **rye**, sown in **August**, in **sheep pasture**. When rape is sown broadcast, 5 lbs. of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from 1 to 2 lbs. will be enough. It is now being grown in the northern and middle states from the Atlantic to the Pacific. **Send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Free Bulletin No. 164 on "Rape as a Forage Crop."**

The Most Conveniently Grown. The Greatest Amount of Food. Rape is the Cheapest and Best Forage Crop in the World.
PRICES—1 lb. postpaid 30c; 2 lbs. postpaid 50c; 3 lbs. postpaid 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. or more, \$4.50 per cwt. Bags Free.

ALFALFA SEED.

We offer for sale, a select lot of prime, Kansas grown Alfalfa seed, of highest germinating quality; re-cleaned and free from noxious weeds. Seed grown from Utah, Colorado and other irrigated alfalfa is offered on the market at a lower price than ours; such seed, however, is not suitable to the great Mississippi Valley and we desire to caution our customers against the use of the same. Our seed is the best lot offered us by a large number of growers. We desire to impress upon our patrons, the benefits to be derived from growing this great forage crop. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that alfalfa can be grown in the Corn Belt of the Mississippi Valley. We have been growing it upon our own farm in Illinois for a number of years with success and profit, and there is no reason why you should not try at least a small acreage and be convinced of its great value. It is a perennial,—that is, it grows from the root and after once securing a good stand, the same roots will produce crops for ten or fifteen years. From three to five crops of hay can be cut in good seasons.

We append a few extracts from Bulletin 76, Illinois Experiment Station: "It is undoubtedly the most profitable forage crop that grows, producing profitable crops of excellent

hay; makes splendid pasture and is effective as a soil restorer by reason of its deep-rooting system and its power (when supplied with proper bacteria) to secure large quantities of that valuable element, Nitrogen, from the air. Alfalfa hay is harvested and cured in about the same manner as Red Clover and should be fed to animals, and pastured with the same care exercised with Red Clover."

Send to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Free Bulletin No. 31 on "Alfalfa," also to Illinois Experiment Station for Bulletin No. 76, "Alfalfa on Illinois Soil."

Sow broadcast in April or May on good, rich soil, about 20 pounds per acre, cover about one-half inch deep with light harrow, and apply 50 to 100 pounds per acre of soil thoroughly infected with Alfalfa bacteria. Fall seeding has also been a success with us, using a press wheat drill. Mix the alfalfa with bran or sawdust and drill 10 pounds per acre, both ways.

The test for purity, of a sample of our alfalfa seed showed: 97.42 per cent pure alfalfa seed.

2.58 per cent inert matter.
 100.00 per cent. No foreign seeds.

PRICES ON ALFALFA SEED JANUARY 1, 1905. These prices are subject to material market fluctuation.

20 lbs., sufficient for one acre, \$4.00; 40 lbs., sufficient for two acres, \$7.50; 60 lbs., (one bushel) sufficient for three acres, \$9.50. Bags 20 cents. Write for special price on larger quantities.

PURE BRED SEED OATS

The improvement in yield and quality of Oats offers as wide an opportunity for careful study and experiment as did Wheat and Indian Corn before the wonderful progress made in the improvement of corn in Illinois, and the increased yield obtained with certain varieties of wheat bred by Prof. Hays, of the Minnesota Experiment Station. There is proof that the same results may be obtained with the Oats crop. Funk Bros. Seed Co. are the Pioneers in the Commercial Breeding of Oats for increased yield, quality and milling value. Our methods of Breeding Oats are much the same as those in use at the Illinois, Minnesota and other Experiment Stations, *i. e.*, the performance record of thousands of single mother plants whose yield is accurately obtained, enables us to discard the low yielders and reserve only those of exceptionally high yield. These high yielding strains are then planted in the Comparative Test Plots.

Funk Bros. Seed Co. is also making a Comparative Yield Test of over eighty (80) varieties of Oats.

Twenty of these varieties were planted in one-half acre plots. This test was duplicated in two different fields upon our farm, being over four miles apart, thus reducing the liability of total loss by wind, insects, etc.

All of these tests are under uniform conditions, being planted in the same field, on the same day, and each variety threshed separately.

This work has been carried on with several of the more promising varieties for three years.

The Seed Oats we offer are all grown upon the Funk Farms, and are entirely free from mustard and other noxious weed seed. We thoroughly fan and screen all Seed Oats we send out, thus removing all dirt, light oats, and other foreign matter. We have the latest and most improved machinery for cleaning and screening oats.

All our stock Seed Oats are thoroughly treated with Formaldehyde, which is an absolute preventive of Smut. This treatment is effective for two years.

Seed Oats should be changed every two or three years. When sown continually upon the same farm they quickly RUN OUT. Why not buy the Best?

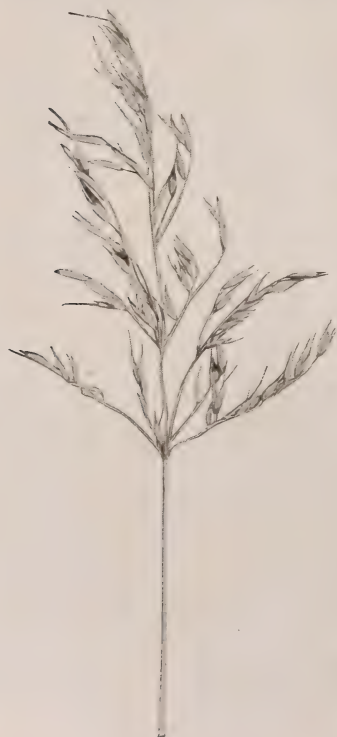
We give below a descriptive list of a few of the more important varieties of oats which we are able to recommend and place before the public this year. All of these varieties are included in our breeding work and comparative test plots.

BIG FOUR OATS.

This well known variety has been grown by us for several years and has proven very satisfactory, both as a yielder and because of its medium early maturity. It has a large, plump, white kernel. This variety tests high in weight. The straw is short and stiff and does not lodge easily. The seed produces strong, vigorous plants which outstrip the most thrifty weeds in growth. This is one of the **largest yielding early oats** we have ever raised.

4TH OF JULY OATS.

So called because it is one of the earliest varieties of white oats grown in the Corn Belt. It has a smooth white berry (very heavy) with short stiff straw and stands up well. It is a heavy yielder, having a weighty kernel. This is a very popular variety of early oats and can be delivered to market in time to obtain the high prices prevailing in July.



EARLY CHAMPION OATS.

This is one of the standard varieties and has returned very profitable results to farmers. In our field test of twenty varieties the Early Champion was found to be the earliest. It gave the largest yield per acre of any variety in the test at the Iowa Agricultural College and is highly recommended by them. Has comparatively short stiff straw, matures a week or ten days earlier than other kinds, thus largely escaping the liability to rust. Its greatest value lies in its special adaptability as a nurse crop to sow with grass seed. Henry Wallace, editor of *Wallace's Farmer*, says: "I would rather risk growing grass seed with this variety than any other I know of."

GREAT DAKOTA OATS.

(Originated in the far North.)

The **Great Dakota Oats** originated in the far north. **Great Dakota Oats** are white. Their foliage is abundant and affords a remarkable quantity and quality of straw. These oats are medium early in maturity. **In our latitude they ripen at the most opportune time of the average season.** If planted the first or second week in April they ripen about the 10th of July.

The "**Great**" white berries are well named, for their size is such that in this respect they have no equal. "**Great**" in yield, for which they are justly noted. This, their yield, is the "**greatest**" of their many good qualities.

The strength of their stalk makes them **great resisters of wind storms.** The stalks of this renowned variety of oats contain a "**great**" many berries. It is the average number of berries to the stalk that counts. **IT IS THESE CHARACTERISTICS THAT ENABLE THEM TO GIVE THE "GREAT-EST" AND BEST SATISFACTION TO THE GROWERS.**

SILVER MINE OATS.

These peerless white oats are **extremely popular throughout Iowa and Illinois.** They are of medium height with very heavy straw and an extraordinary large number of oats in a single head. **THE THICK, STRONG STRAW STANDS STRAIGHT EVEN IN WET AND WINDY SEASONS.**

The berries are **plump** and of good length, making them very **heavy in weight.** The bright lustre of these oats renders them very marketable, and they will often grade when others do not.

AS A YIELDER THEY HAVE NO SUPERIOR.

Oats are not a profitable crop unless they yield more than 60 bushels every time. One of the greatest risks a farmer takes is on his oats. Why don't you make yourself safe and secure by sowing **Silver Mine Oats?** **WITH PROPER HANDLING THEY ARE CERTAIN MONEY EARNERS.**

GOLD MINE OATS.

This is a medium early variety of white oats. The berries are large and plump with a golden cast. Taking everything into consideration this will certainly be a valuable variety to grow. These oats stool very well and have a strong straw and are not inclined to lodge. **They attain better results at a better time for most purposes than all other oats.** The height of **Gold Mine** is not very great but the straw is thick and carries a large number of broad leaves.

THE QUALITY MOST DESIRED IN OATS IS YIELD.

Although the size of these oats is not extraordinary the weight and heading are such that yield is the quality most marked in the **Gold Mine.**

We secure large yields. You can do so.

See Pink Sheet for Price List.



LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT

Ever since the settling of the Funk family in Illinois, in 1824, they have been known far and near as producers of the highest grade of cattle, hogs and sheep. Some of the very best specimens of live stock that years of study and careful breeding can produce, are being bred, raised and fed on these farms every year.

It is with the idea that we may advance still further in the breeding and raising of young stock for breeding purposes that we have decided to enlarge our herds and flocks and thus we present our Live Stock Department to the many who receive this catalogue.

Our record in this line shows for itself almost every week on the Chicago market, not only from our own feed lots, but from those who are using animals purchased of us and again not only in individuals at the International but in car load lots as well.

We suggest that intending purchasers visit our farms and personally inspect the stock we have to offer, and we shall be pleased to afford every facility for such examination.

For years we have been paid a premium above the market for our wool in car load lots. This alone speaks for our sheep. Invariably a good fleece of wool must come from a good sheep.

We have spared no pains in building up our flocks by using rams of our own importation and by a careful selection from the leading flocks of this country.

We offer a limited number of ewes, bred to our best rams, also a choice lot of ewe lambs. We have already sold all of our yearling rams, reserving some of our best ram lambs to be offered as yearlings next season. We have something over one thousand ewes from which we expect to raise our offering of lambs for next year.

In case any animal bought of us is not entirely satisfactory it must be returned to us at once, uninjured, and we will pay return charges and refund purchase price.

Live Stock Department, FUNK BROS. SEED CO., Bloomington, Ill.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS



The Grand Champion Hog Carcass at the International Live Stock Show, 1904, was awarded to a Chester White.

These hogs are all-round meat producing animals. Good hams; good bacon, neither too fat nor too lean. They are prolific; strong bone; excellent mothers and great rustlers after cattle. They do not break down in the back as easily as some other breeds, and for a first out cross on any of the other breeds of hogs, they have proven very successful. We are building up a herd of Chester White hogs second to none in the country and offer a choice lot of young male hogs for sale at reasonable prices.



RAMBOUILLET SHEEP.

We offer Pure Bred Rambouillet Sheep of both sexes. These sheep are from our own importation from the best flocks of Germany. The Rambouillet Breed is the largest type of merino and when crossed with the coarse woolled breeds produces a heavy fleece as well as a good mutton carcass.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

We breed and raise Shropshire Sheep for these reasons: They are an all-round purpose sheep. Of good size and reasonably early maturity; they produce both high class mutton and wool; a breed that the practical farmer in the Corn Belt can raise with a good profit.



Group of two years old Angus steers from which were drawn two carloads of prize winners in Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis and International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, 1904.

L. H. KERRICK. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PURE BRED ANGUS CATTLE

250 REGISTERED ANIMALS.

ALL LEADING FAMILIES REPRESENTED

The herd from which come the prize winners and market toppers year in and year out.

RED CLOVER SEED. We make a specialty of Red Clover. Home grown and re-cleaned, pure and plump. Continuous labor and care of our Clover fields renders our position unique in the production of Pure Clover Seed. The great pains taken in procuring and storing this seed enables us to insure its germination. Send to U. S. Department of Agriculture for free Bulletin No. 123, "Red Clover Seed, Information for the Purchaser." Some grades of Red Clover seed can be purchased cheaper than ours but the cheapest is often the dearest. It always pays to buy the best. Being farmers ourselves we realize the importance of sowing Pure Clover Seed of high germination. More farms are polluted with the weed seeds contained in Clover seed than in any other way. As the market value of Clover fluctuates we will quote prices on application. A test for purity of a sample of our Clover Seed is as follows: 94.64% Pure Red Clover Seed, 5.12% Inert Matter, .24% Foreign Seeds, making a total of 100%.

TIMOTHY SEED. Pure Timothy, home grown and re-cleaned, grown in fields free from noxious weeds. Timothy seed often contains dead seeds. Be sure you buy fresh seed of high germination. We offer a choice grade of Timothy seed. Prices on application.

FARM SEEDS. We offer a full line of farm and field seeds of standard varieties, of high grade and quality, including the following:

SOY BEANS, Medium Early Yellow or Green—One peck 75c, one-half bushel \$1.25, one bushel \$2.25
COW PEAS, Whippoorwill—One peck 75c, one-half bushel 1.25, one bushel 2.25
" " New Era—One bushel \$3.00
CANADA FIELD PEAS.....—One peck 50c, one-half bushel 1.25, one bushel 1.75

MILLET, RYE, BLUE GRASS, LAWN GRASS and many other varieties.

Prices and samples on application. Bags 20c.

Send to U. S. Department of Agriculture for Free Bulletins—No. 58 on Soy Beans; No. 89 on Cow Peas; No. 101 on Millets

GROUND TENNESSEE PHOSPHATE ROCK

Increase the fertility of your soil by application of finely ground non-acidulated **Tennessee Phosphate Rock**. Contains $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ Phosphorus, the same amount as is contained in bone meal, which costs \$25 to \$30 per ton. Price delivered, any station in Illinois, \$8.00 per ton—car lots. In less than car lots. \$10.00 per ton, F. O. B., Bloomington, Illinois.

Write to the Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill., for Special Bulletin on Need of Phosphorus in the Soil

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

In the pages devoted to this department, we offer only those varieties which we believe, from actual test, will be best suited for those who desire the highest degree of excellence, in quality and productiveness, and while we do not list a great number of varieties, we have endeavored "to hold to those which have proven good," and we are confident that you will not regret having placed your order with us for the carefully tested stocks below enumerated.

Should you desire any variety not named herein, we will use our best efforts to secure the same for you, promptly, and at the least cost, quality considered.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE on Packets, Ounces, Quarter-Pounds and Pounds of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS.

OUR PRICES DO NOT INCLUDE POSTAGE on Pints, Quarts and larger amounts of BEANS, PEAS, SWEET and FIELD CORN, nor on amounts larger than one Pound, except where it is marked otherwise.

In ordering pints and quarts of Peas, Beans and Sweet Corn, to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per pint and 15 cents per quart for postage.

While we exercise the greatest care to have our seeds pure, true and reliable, we do not give any warranty, expressed or implied. If the seeds are not fully satisfactory they **MUST** be returned to us at **ONCE**, at our expense, and the money that has been paid for the same will be refunded.

BEANS.

Dwarf Stringless Wax Sorts.

	Pkt.	Pint	Qt.	Peck
Challenge Black Wax .....	.05	.20	.30	1.50
Golden Wax .....	.05	.20	.30	1.85
Wardwell's Kidney Wax .....	.05	.20	.40	2.00

Dwarf or Snap Green Pods.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod ..	.05	.25	.40	2.00
Extra Early Red Valentine ....	.05	.15	.25	1.25
Red Kidney .....	.05	.15	.25	1.50

Dwarf or Bush Lima.

Burpee's .....	.10	.25	.40	2.00
Henderson's .....	.10	.25	.40	1.75

Pole.

Cut Short or Corn Hill .....	.05	.25	.40	1.60
Dutch Case Knife .....	.05	.25	.40	1.60
King of the Garden Lima .....	.10	.25	.40	1.85

BEETS.

Garden Varieties.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Sterling (very fine) .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Market Gardeners .....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Crosby's Egyptian .....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Early Edmunds .....	.05	.10	.20	.55

For Stock Feeding.

Mammoth Long Red .....	.10	.15	.35	
Golden Tankard .....	.10	.15	.35	

CABBAGE.

Washington Wakefield .....	.50	.35	.85	3.00
Early Jersey Wakefield .....	.50	.25	.75	2.50
The Holland .....	.05	.25	.65	2.75
Succession .....	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Selected Late Flat Dutch .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00

CARROT.

Early Scarlet Horn .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Ox Heart or Guerande .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Chantenay .....	.05	.10	.30	.90
Danvers Half Long .....	.05	.10	.30	.85

CAULIFLOWER.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Model (extra early) .....	.25	3.00	10.00	.....
Early Snowball .....	.25	2.50	9.00	.....

CELERY.

Golden Self Blanching .....	.05	.30	1.00	3.50
White Plume .....	.05	.35	.60	2.00
Giant Pascal .....	.05	.30	.50	1.75
New Rose .....	.05	.30	.85	3.00

CORN—Sweet.

	Pkt.	Pint.	Qt.
Peep O'Day (the earliest of all) .....	.15	.25	.40
Early Sheffield .....	.10	.20	.30
Country Gentleman .....	.10	.20	.30
Stowell's Evergreen .....	.10	.20	.30

CUCUMBER.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Chicago Pickling .....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Fordhook Pickling .....	.05	.15	.50	2.00
Long Green .....	.05	.15	.50	1.50
Arlington White Spine .....	.05	.15	.50	1.75
Improved White Spine .....	.05	.15	.50	1.60

EGG PLANT.

New York Improved .....	.05	.25	.85	3.00
Mammoth Purple10	.35	1.00	3.50
Black Beauty10	.35	1.25	4.00

KALE.

Dwarf German Green05	.10	.25	.75
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LETTUCE.

Early Curled Silesia05	.10	.30	1.00
Grand Rapids05	.10	.30	1.00
Simpson (black seed)05	.10	.30	1.25
Hanson .....	.05	.10	.30	1.00
Prize Head .....	.05	.15	.30	1.00
Big Boston .....	.05	.15	.35	1.25

FROM _____

P.O. _____

STATE _____

DO NOT
FORGET
THE
TWO-CENT
STAMP

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.

1824-1905—81 YEARS OF CORN GROWING

403 NORTH EAST ST.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

1824-1905

**More Order Blanks Will
Be Sent Upon Request**

General Offices

WAREHOUSE, SEED FARMS AND TRIAL GROUNDS
FUNKS GROVE, ILLINOIS *o* On Chicago @ Alton R. R.

In Our Seed Farm

**Always Write Letters on
a Separate Sheet from
Your Order**

Give R. R. or Steamboat Line Upon Which You Are Located.

(State here whether to send by mail, express or freight and route to ship by if any special route is wanted.)

[illegible]

VERY IMPORTANT.—Write your name very plainly and give your Postoffice, County and State in full every time. No goods sent C. O. D. Loose money is not safe.

MELON—Musk.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Yellow Meated Japan.....	.05	.10	.75	2.50
Early Nutmeg.....	.05	.10	.25	.80
Emerald Gem.....	.05	.10	.45	1.50
Paul Rose.....	.05	.10	.35	.75
Osage.....	.05	.10	.40	1.25
Rocky Ford.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

MELON—Water.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Klondike (earliest).....	.05	.10	.25	.35
Kolb's Gem.....	.05	.10	.20	.45
Cuban Queen.....	.05	.10	.20	.55
Dixie.....	.05	.10	.20	.55
Kleckley's Sweets.....	.05	.10	.20	.85

ONION.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Minnesota Red Globe.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Minnesota White Globe.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Red Wethersfield.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25
Prizetaker.....	.05	.15	.40	1.50
White Silverskin (pickling).....	.05	.25	.65	2.25

PARSLEY.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Champion Moss Curled.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

PARSNIP.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Hollow Crown.....	.05	.10	.15	.45

PEAS.	Pkt.	Pint	Qt.	Peck
Summit (earliest).....	.10	.20	.30	1.50
Teddy Roosevelt (new).....	.10	.20	.30	1.50
Alaska.....	.10	.20	.30	1.25
American Wonder.....	.10	.20	.30	1.75
Gradus.....	.10	.30	.50	3.00
Horsford's Market Garden.....	.10	.20	.30	1.25
Stratagem.....	.10	.20	.30	2.00

PEPPER.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Large Bell or Blue Nose.....	.05	.25	.75	2.25
Chinese Giant.....	.10	.70	.....	.....
Ruby King.....	.05	.25	.75	2.25

PUMPKIN.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Sweet or Sugar.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Cashaw.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Connecticut Field.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Cheese or Kentucky Field.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Mammoth Prize.....	.05	.10	.40	1.00

RADISH.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Early White Box.....	.05	.10	.25	.65

RADISH—Continued.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Early French Breakfast.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Cincinnati Market.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
Chartier.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
White Vienna or Lady Finger.....	.05	.10	.25	.70
White Strasbourg.....	.05	.10	.25	.75

SALSIFY.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Sandwich Island.....	.05	.15	.40	1.25

SPINACH.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved.....	.05	.10	.15	.40
Victoria.....	.05	.10	.15	.40

SQUASH.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Bush Scaloped.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Mammoth Summer Crookneck.....	.05	.10	.25	.75
Hubbard (selected stock).....	.05	.10	.30	.75
Warty Hubbard (Chicago strain).....	.05	.10	.30	1.10

TOMATO.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Early Minnesota (earliest).....	.05	.50	1.20	4.00
Acme.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
Atlantic Prize.....	.05	.20	.75	2.00
Dwarf Champion.....	.05	.25	.75	2.75
Perfection.....	.05	.20	.50	1.75
Ponderosa.....	.05	.40	1.25	.....
New Stone.....	.05	.25	.60	2.00
Matchless.....	.05	.40	1.15	4.00
Pear Shaped Yellow.....	.05	.25	.75	2.25

TURNIP.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Extra Early Purple Top Milan.....	.05	.10	.20	.60
Purple Top Strap Leaved.....	.05	.10	.20	.50
Purple Top White Globe.....	.05	.10	.20	.50

FLOWER SEEDS.	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Ageratum.....	.05	.....	.....	.....
Alyssum Sweet.....	.05	.25	2.00	.....
Aster Finest Mixed.....	.05	1.00	.....	.....
Balsam Finest Mixed.....	.05	2.00	.....	.....
Candytuft White.....	.05	.75	.....	.....
Dianthus Mixed.....	.05	.50	.....	.....
Eschscholtzia.....	.05	.15	.....	.....
Four O'clock Mixed.....	.05	.15	.....	.....
Hollyhock Finest Mixed.....	.10	.40	.....	.....
Larkspur.....	.05	.....	.....	.....
Mignonette Choice Mixed.....	.05	.35	.....	.....
Nasturtium Dwarf Mixed.....	.05	.15	1.50	.....
Nasturtium Mixed, Tall growing.....	.05	.15	1.50	.....
Pansy Finest Mixed.....	.10	.....	.....	.....
Petunia Finest Mixed.....	.10	.....	.....	.....
Phlox Drummondii Splendid Mixed.....	.05	.50	.....	.....
Ricinus (Castor Bean).....	.05	.20	.....	.....
Sweet Pea Choice Mixed.....	.05	.10	.45	.....
Sweet Pea Eckford's Mixed.....	.05	.10	.65	.....
Snapdragon Choice Mixed.....	.10	.....	.....	.....
Verbena.....	.10	1.50	.....	.....
Zinnia Fine Mixed.....	.10	.25	.....	.....



OUR EXHIBIT OF SEED CORN AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

This exhibit was awarded THE GRAND PRIZE.
This was the only Grand Prize awarded to any individual exhibitor of Seed Corn.